IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS DALLAS DIVISION

WILLIS WESLEY,)
Plaintiff,)
vs.) No. 3:16-CV-1988-L (BH)
)
TEXAS HEALTH AND HUMAN)
SERVICES,)
Defendant) Referred to U.S. Magistrate Judge

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION

Pursuant to *Special Order 3-251*, this *pro se* case has been automatically referred for judicial screening. Based on the relevant filings and applicable law, the case should be dismissed without prejudice for failure to prosecute or follow orders of the court.

I. BACKGROUND

On July 7, 2016, the plaintiff filed this action against the defendant. (*See* doc. 3.) He applied for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (IFP) on July 14, 2016, and was granted IFP status on the next day. (*See* docs. 6,7.) On July 18, 2016, the Court sent him a questionnaire to obtain more information about his claims. (*See* doc. 9.) After the plaintiff filed answers to only some of the questions on July 26, 2016, the Court sent him a second questionnaire on July 27, 2016. (*See* docs. 10,11.) Like the first questionnaire, the second questionnaire specifically advised the plaintiff that his answers to the questionnaire were due within fourteen days, and that a failure to file his answers could result in the dismissal of the case. *Id.* More than fourteen days from the date of the second questionnaire have passed, but the plaintiff has not filed his answers or anything else in this case.

II. INVOLUNTARY DISMISSAL

Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permits a court to dismiss an action *sua*

sponte for failure to prosecute or follow orders of the court. McCullough v. Lynaugh, 835 F.2d

1126, 1127 (5th Cir. 1988) (§ 1983 prisoner action). This authority flows from a court's inherent

power to control its docket, prevent undue delays in the disposition of pending cases, and avoid

congested court calendars. Link v. Wabash R.R. Co., 370 U.S. 626, 629-31 (1962). The plaintiff

failed to comply with the July 27, 2016 order that he provide answers to the second questionnaire

despite a warning that failure to do so could result in dismissal of the case. He has not filed anything

else in the case. Because the plaintiff failed to follow a court order or otherwise show that he

intends to proceed with this case, it should be dismissed under Rule 41(b) for failure to prosecute

or follow orders.

III. RECOMMENDATION

This case should be dismissed without prejudice under Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b) for failure to

prosecute or follow orders of the court, unless the plaintiff files his answers to the second

questionnaire within the time for objecting to this recommendation, or some other deadline set by

the court.

SO RECOMMENDED on this 12th day of September, 2016.

RMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT

A copy of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these findings, conclusions and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. See Douglass v. United Servs. Automobile Ass'n, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

IRMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE